Allegations that He and His Deputies Have Been in Conspiracy with County Clerks Whereby He Makes \$28,000 Per Year.

Democrats Put in a Hole in Lying About Republican Votes for the Tax Law.

House Has Another Row on the Question o Employes-To Give the Appointive Power Back to the Governor.

TO INVESTIGATE GREEN SMITH.

Alleged Scheme of the Attorney-General in

Collecting from Delinquent Clerks, Senator Boyd, of Hamilton county, created about the only sensation of the day in the Legislature yesterday, which was, however, sufficient in size to make up for all the rest. The roll for resolutions, petitions, etc., was being called, and when Senator Boyd's name was called he arose and presented a resolution asking the Senate to institute an investigation of the official affairs of the Attorney-general, A. G. Smith, calling that gentleman to an account. The resolution desired a knowledge of all the fees collected by him, and disposal, the amounts retained, the amounts paid into the State treasury, and an entire energetic investigation of the affairs of his office in detail since the time he first assumed its duties. Senator Boyd asked to have the resolution referred to some committee, no matter what especial one, before whom he might appear and be

Senstor Mages, of Cass, arose, as usual, to a point of order, stating that he could not imagine how any committee could arrive at the conclusions anticipated by the resolution-that the affairs of State or other offices should be investigated if there were any suspicions entertained that the affairs of the same were not conducted in the proper manner, but that the Senate, in full session, should hear any statements that any Senator desired to make concerning such maladministrations. Mr. Magee invited Mr. Boyd to make whatever charges he had to make, then and there, to which the Senator from Hamilton objected, as his information was not yet complete. Senator Boyd stated, however, that the resolution had been introduced at the request of a number of gentlemen of both political parties, and asked, therefore, that it be made a special order for next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Senator McHugh, of Tippecance, moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on judiciary. Senator Magee announced that it was not his desire to intercept the resolution, but that he desired, as doubtless the Attorney-general would, were he present, to assist Senator Boydin his investigations, further urging immediate action on the part of Senator Boyd. The resolution was, however, made a special

order for Monday afternoon. The investigation, it is alleged by responsible Senators, anticipates some seneational developments which will show up the services of Attorney-general Smith in no flattering light. By a statute of this State the Attorney-general has the right to collect certain delinquent fees, due to the State treasury, from the clerks of the circuit courts of the State and justices of the peace, on which collection he is allowed 20 per cent. and 10 per cent. for his deputy's fees. It is alleged that the Attorney - general has conspired with a large number of the county clerks, who retain these fees until they are delinquent on the books, then turn them over to the Attorney-general's deputies, who divide the commission with the clerks, take out their own fees, and remit the rest to the Attorney-general, who in turn lifts his toll and hands over the rest to the State Treasurer. It is further asserted that the Attorney-general has reaped out of this scheme about \$28,000 a year. Next Monday after-noon all available evidence will be intro-duced by Senator Boyd, who will drive the steal home, as far as he is able to do so.

WORK OF THE SENATE.

Vain Effort to Overthrow the Gag Rule-Making a Place for Crap-Shooter Gates. The Ray. J. A. Rondthaler opened the Senate yesterday morning with prayer. The reading of the journal preceded to the introduction of the bill concerning the Eastern Hospital for Insane, which part, on motion of Senator Kopelke, of Lake, was omitted.

Senator Aiken, of Sullivan, took exception to the number of clerks appointed for the last group, which added as a second clerk the name of D. W. Wiggs, and moved to strike out. Senator Magee, of Cass, opinioned that no part of the minutes could be stricken out, but that a motion to reconsider was in order. Senator McHugh raised a point of order, stating that D. W. Wiggs's name had not been recommended properly, and the motion to strike out prevailed. After the bills and resolutions had been read the further reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The report of the committee on joint rules recommended the adoption of the joint rules which governed the two houses two years ago. Senator Magee moved the reading of the joint rules be dispensed with to which Senator Boyd, of Boone, objected. The objection was sustained. Senator McHugh, of Tippecance, of the Senate committee on rules, reported rules for the government of the Senate, stating that they were identical with the rules that governed the Senate two years ago, with the exception of one relating to the government of the new committee on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Commission. The reading of the rules engaged the attention of the Senate during the greater portion of the morning session. After their reading, Senator Loveland, of Miami, referred to Rule 21, which regarded demanding the previous question,

Our Guarantee

We authorize grocers to guarantee that

- r. Cleveland's Baking Powder is a pure cream of tartar powder, free from alum and ammonia;
- 2. It is made exactly as stated on the label;
- 3. It does more work and finer work than any other;
- 4. Food raised with it has no bitter taste, but is sweet and keeps moist and fresh.

Give Cleveland's a trial, and if it is not as represented, return it to your grocer and get your money back. CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER Co.,

DR. C. N. HOAGLAND, President.

NEW YORK.

and which, he stated, was the outgrowth of the turbulent times of 1887, when such a stringent rule was necessary to the expedition of the Senate's business. Senator Loveland saw no necessity, in the face of a hopelessly small Republican minority, why such a measure or rule should still hold. In the national Senate, which had been Republican for years, no such rule had ever been adopted. There was no reason why a general expression of the Senate why a general expression of the Senate might not be had on any and all measures. Therefore the Senator from Miami moved that this rule be amended, but the motion failed by a vote of 33 to 16. Senator Magee, of Cass, moved to amend Rule 52, that members of the press might enjoy the privileges of the Senate chamber, and it was so ordered.

The Lieutenant-governor announced his appointment of the committee on the world's fair, which comprised Senators McHugh of Marion, McManus, Crumpacker, Kern, McLean, Ellison and Seller.

COMMITTEE REPORTS. The roll of committees was then called. The committee on the organization of courts recommended the indefinite postponement of Senate bill No. 4, introduced by Senator Bingham, as bill No. 17, introduced by Senator Kern, more fully covered
the ground. The committee on fees and
salaries asked that further time be granted
for the disposal of Senator Wishard's bill No. 82 on claims, and
that the bill might be printed.
The committee on federal relations reported back Senator Loveland's bill No. 20,
with the recommendation that it be passed.
Senator Ellison's resolution to pay all
clerks and employes of the Senate \$5 per
day and the pages \$2 per day was adopted.
The roll-call fer petitions, etc., then proceeded. Senator Kennedy submitted a petion on behalf of Stuart Porter, a trustee
of Daviess county, who had lost \$135 of his
township's funds by a bank failure, asking
the General Assembly to make good to him
the amount, with interest. Senator McHugh, of Marion, offered a resolution asking that the fourth group be divided into a
fifth, and that Joseph W. Gates be appointed secretary of the fifth. Referred to
the committee on rules. duced by Senator Kern, more fully covered

the committee on rules. M'MULLEN'S LITTLE BILL. Senator Griffith, of Switzerland, ar nounced yesterday morning that House bill No. 19, introduced by Representative McMullen, of the House, for the continuation of cases in court where the attorney was engaged as a legislator in either house, until the adjournment of the General Assembly. It seems that Representative McMullen is engaged as counsel on some little case down in Ohio county, and moved to force its continuance until after private legislation for himself, railroaded the bill through the House. It reached loving hands, however, when it struck Senator Griffith, who is in favor of anything that favors lawyers, but Senator Magee was not quite so susceptible. Senator Griffith made a bold strike toward railroading it through the Senate, recommending, as chairman of the committee, its immediate passage. To this Senator Magee made objections, declaring that the bill was wholly in the interest of lawyers, who might by this means cause delay in oriminal cases which would defeat justice. Senator Yaryan believed the bill could be made a good one by amending it so that the judge of the court, where such a continuance was asked, might use his discretion in granting it. The bill was referred to the committee on judiciary. NEW MEASURES.

At 2 o'clock the Senate was called to order and the roll called for the presentation of bills. It produced these:

Senator Gifford-Concerning the erection of bridges over streams dividing counties.

Senator Kennedy—For the relief of a trustee in Daviess county. Also: Concerning fees, salaries and duties of county officers.

Senator Loveland—To legalize the corporation of Greentown, Howard county. The bill passed. Senator McHugh, of Tippecanoe—To prevent deception in the manufacture of dairy products. Senator McLean—To appropriate \$60,500 for the State Normal School; primarily referred to the committee on education. Also: Concerning the committee on education. Also: Concerning the organization of savings banks. Senator Morgan-Limiting the power of township trustees in removing school-houses. Senator Newby-Relating to county treasur-

Senator Parker-Simplifying practice in the Appellate Court. Senator Seller-Requiring county commissioners to make donations to colleges, schools,

Senator Stuart, of Marion, offered a resolution for the redistricting of judicial circuits, arging that the inequality of their practice or work demanded it, and that the number be reduced. Senator Kopelke, of Lake, opposed such a policy. On motion of Senator Magee a committee composed of Senators Wray, McCutcheon and Stuart was appointed to prepare a bill. Messages from the House announcing the passage of engrossed House bill No. 27 and concurrent resolution No. 3 had been heard and the measures passed, the latter urging the United States Senate and members of Congress to use their influence in favor of creating a labor bureau in the department. Senator McDonald's resolution, asking for three hundred printed copies of the Senate's rules, joint rules, etc., was adopted. DEMOCRATS PUT IN A HOLE,

was submitted by Senator Magee. Senator Loveland moved the reading of the bill by sections, as it was on its final passage. Senator Magee held that the bill was not on its final passage, and the Chair sustained

Senator Loveland appealed from the decision and called for a vote. A lengthy debate ensued, Senator Magee arguing that the President had a right to reject the appeal, as it was frivolous. When the vote was taken Senator Loveland made the Senate acquainted with the object he had in view when raising the point of order. Two years ago certain Republican members of the Senate, including himself, had voted for the report of the conference committee on the tax law, which, during the campaign, had been construed by senators Magee and other stump orators to mean a vote for the bill on its final passage. This argument was used extravagantly by Lieut.-gov. Mortimer Nye, who in fact had urged no other point so strongly in the canvass for votes. By the decision of the entire Democratic majority of the Senate it was made evident that the campaign work was done in bad faith, and their strongest points made against the honesty and convictions of these Democratic Senators. Senator Magee, feebly tried to defend the absurdity of his position, but the plain truth with the mask torn off, stood up and grinned at the Cass county cherub.

IN THE HOUSE.

Another Row Over Employes, with Bolters Triumphant-G. A. R. Measure-New Bills. Barnes has been mollified. He kicked up such a row about the place he was promised for a friend that the other Democrats offered to make another place at the State's expense if he would quit. He got them to carry out their promise, but did not quit. Accordingly, yesterday morning early moved to give Clerk Crawauthority to appoint a rollcall clerk, and the motion was declared carried by the Speaker on a viva voce vote. Barnes had threatened to offer a resolution ousting Door-keeper Glazebrook. But the howl of the "sore-heads," as the disappointed members are denominated by the rest of the Democrats, had gotten beyond Barnes's control. He could not have shut off the subsequent row if he would, and probably would not if he could. During the call for new bills McIntyre, of Floyd, offered a resolution reducing the number of door-keepers from twenty to fifteen, and immediately there were signs of war. Collins at once moved to table it. and Passage raised the point of order that this whole pusiness had been settled and clinched on Tuesday by tabling a motion to reconsider. McIntyre tried to answer the point, and claimed that it was in order at any time to increase or reduce the force. Collins tried to insist on Passage's point of order, but the Speaker reminded him that it would be easier to insist on his motion to table. He did so, and the Speaker was declaring it tabled when there was such a howl for the yeas and nave that he had to listen to it.

As the roll-call proceeded it became apparent that the salary-grabbers were wiped out. The Republicans, consistent in their fight for economy, voted against the motion to table, and the F. M. B. A. combins

and "sore-heads" did the rest. Ader and Hench and some of the other noble reformers were in a tight place, and dodged the vote until it was all over, when they asked permission to vote with the crowd. The vote was as follows. Republicans in

Yeas-Messrs. Askren, Baugher, Behymer, Coliins, Cullop, Deery, Duncan, Fippen, Grossart, Harkins, Harman, Heagy, Hord, Johnson of Marion, Kester, McMahan, McMullen, Passage, Rodabaugh, Stark, Suchanck, Teal, Terhune, Williams, Wilson of Marion, Wright, Speaker-27.

Nays-Messrs. Ader, Allen, Alkinson, Bain, Barnes, Bassett, Beane, Binkley, Blair, Blue, Brown, Bryant, Clauser, Cooley, Cravens, Creignile, Cunningham, Dailey, Dalman, Dacis, Dinwiddie, Erwin, Farlow, Franks, Gill, Gregg, Haggard, Hamrick, Hay, Hench, Hester, Higbee, Hunter, Johnson of Dearborn, Jordan, Kamp, Lindemuth, Lowe, Lyons, Manwaring, Meganity, Lindemuth, Lowe, Lyons, Manwaring, Meganity, Meredith, Merritt, Montoux, Morris, McCallister, McCaskey, McIntyre, McCorkle, Newhouse, Newlin, Reeves, Richter, Schaff, Schrader, Sexton, Smith, Stakebake, Stephenson, Stoar, Swope, Van Buskirk, Vermillion, Washburn, While—65.

Quite a number of these claimed to have voted with the majority in order to reconsider, and it is known that Erwin, Lowe and Stover did. When the vote was announced McMullen at once moved to refer the McIntyre resolution to a special committee of three, and, though there was a storm of nays, the Speaker declared this carried. The Speaker declared to announce the committee until to-day. Door keeper Glazebrook at once consulted the roll and made up a black-list, knocked off his force the proteges of those who voted against him, and made up his "official" list of employes. Quite a number of these claimed to have

In the afternoon Mr. Creigmile offered a resolution appointing Farlow, Cooley and Lindemuth as the special committee. Cul-Lindemuth as the special committee. Cullop said this was out of order as the McMullen motion had been for the Speaker to appoint. Dailey corrected him on this, but Cullop still maintained that it was the Speaker's prerogative to appoint committees and the Speaker sustained him. Later Mr. Ader explained that the rules gave to the Speaker the appointment of all committees, "unless otherwise ordered by the House." The Speaker accepted the explanation, but did not change his ruling. planation, but did not change his ruling.

DR. MONTOUX'S GREAT SCHEME. Dr. Montoux, of Evansville, is one of those strange characters occasionally found in legislative bodies who are in dead earnest. He thinks he is here for a purpose, and expects to accomplish a great deal. He has some great and original ideas on taxation which he has put in the form of a bill, but he has already learned enough about legislation to know that if he presents it it will go to the judiciary committee and die. Therefore he declines to present it unless it can be put in the hands of a special the session, and endeavoring to do a little | committee. Yesterday morning he presented a resolution with many ornate whereases, providing for a special committee of ten from the House and seven from the Senate to have charge of all tax-law amendments. The members of the House never dreamed that the fate of a great measure was hanging in the balance and very few of them voted, but more voted no than yea, and Dr. Montoux's great idea was hamestrung at the start. The Doctor did, however, get through a concurrent resolution favoring the establishment of a department of labor at Washington, with a Cabinet officer at its head. The members believed this entirely harm-less and passed it. Mr. White introduced a resolution favoring the Hatch anti-option bill in Congress, but Mr. Cullop shut it of by having it referred to the committee on agriculture.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday the House took up as a special order the propesition to have a special committee on the G. A. R. encampment. Mr. Hench moved to postpone the special order to Monday and Mr. Ader moved to refer the question to a special committee of five. Hench moved to table this, but withdrew his motion and spoke to the main question at some length, favoring an appropriation for the encampment. Aderspoke in opposition and Barnes ended the controversy with a successful motion to refer the whole matter to a committee on military affairs.

YESTERDAY'S NEW BILLS. Among the raft of bills introduced in the House yesterday were a few of more than passing importance. Mr. Lindemuth introduced a measure to deduct the amount of mortgages from the taxable value of the real estate mortgaged, thus preventing double taxation, and preventing the borrower from paying taxes on his debts as well as upon his possessions. At his request it was sent to the ways and means committee. He introduced the same bill last session, but the Democrats killed it Mr. Brown introduced a bill amending the election law so as to permit each political party to have two watchers at the count, appointed by its county central committee. There was a great outery by the Populists and Prohibs at the last election because they could not have watchers. and this will let them in. It also amends another section so as to preserve the rejected ballots as well as the disputed ones. This went to the commit-tee on elections. Mr. Cullop introduced a bill fixing the maximum rate of railroad fare at 2 cents per mile, which went to its tomb in the railroad committee. Mr. The report of the cenference committee on | Dailey is anxious to abolish the office of House bill No. 1, on the first appropriation, coroner, which he says is useless, but as it is a constitutional office it cannot be abolished, so he introduced a bill abolishing all fees of the office and putting the coroner on salary. Mr. McMullen also introduced a bill regulating coroners' fees, and both of them went to the committee on fees and

New bills were introduced in the House resterday as follows: By Mr. Erwin: To legalize purchase of one and one-half acres of land by trustees of Northern Hospital; also, to authorize Eastern Hospital to

By Mr. Dalman: To amend the road laws. By Mr. Hench: To provide for paying court By Mr. Heagey: For relief of Joel 8. Jacobs.

By Mr. Dutch: To amend the tax law; two By Mr. Clauser: Resolution for special joint committee to bring in tax-law amendment permitting indebtedness to be offset against taxa-

bles; buried in the judiciary committee. By Mr. Guthrie: Amendments to the exemption laws. By Mr. Dailey: Appropriating money for Soldiers' Orphans' Home; also, to compel railroads to make easy crossing grades.

By Mr. Allen: Amending fish laws. By Mr. Johnson: Amending fish laws. By Mr. Johnson: To appropriate \$3,000 for Gettysburg battle field. By Mr. Hamrick: To provide for incorporation of live-stock insurance associations; also, to provide for tiling public ditches. By Mr. Harkins: To regulate attorneys" fees. Amending Section 61 of tax law. By Mr. Barnes: Providing for election of poor-

farm superintendents.

By Mr. Terhune: To amend the dog-tax law.
By Mr. Cullop: To regulate liability of common carriers; also, to regulate liability of insurance companies.

By Mr. Richter: Defining the Twenty-eighth and Forty-eighth judicial circuits, and creating By Mr. Collins: Providing for increase of cap-ital stock of corporations; also, to clear title to certain land. By Mr. Behymer: Increasing jurisdiction of justices of the peace. By Mr. Farlowe: Making it a misdemeanor to burn gas flambeaux.

railroads must fence right of way; two bills.

By Mr. Hord: Permitting county commissioners to pay circuit judges additional salary of \$1,500. Also: Amending children's guardians' act so as to let Terre Haute in. By Mr. Hay: To protect quail; also, to pre serve culverts and bridges. By Mr. Cravens: To amend Section 4 of the tax law. Referred to judiciary committee. By Mr. Lindemuth: Bill on taxation of mort-

By Mr. Johnson of Marion: Providing that

gages; providing for deduction of mortgages from taxables. By Mr. Dinwiddie: To regulate street-paving and sewer-building; providing for installment bonds instead of cash for amounts under \$50. By Mr. Stephenson: To pay a claim. By Mr. Sulzer: Concerning proceedings in

By Mr. Brown: To amend the ballot law. By Mr. Erwin: Appropriating \$100,000 for in-creasing capacity of Eastern Hospital for In-By Mr. Hench: Concerning witnesses in cer-By Mr. Allen: Making it a misdemeanor pun-

ishable by imprisonment, from thirty days to one year, to sell liquor to an habitual drunkard. By Mr. Terhune: Requiring county auditors to make separate auplicates in certain cases. By Mr. McCallister: Providing for township libraries; referred to committee on education.

By Mr. Meganity: Declaring prize-fighting a felony and presence at a prize fight, renting a hall for such or publishing notices of such fight a misdemeanor.

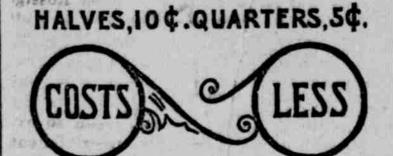
By Mr. Stakebake: To refund any surplus of assessments for gravel roads that may lie in

By Mr. Larue: To establish township libraries.
By Mr. Higbee: Act concerning appointment trustees of benevolent institutions; also, concerning attorney's fees on mortgages. By Mr. Fippen: Act to regulate trial of causes on capias respondendum; also, to legalize acts of certain notaries public.

By Mr. Kemp: Bill to pay on all claims.

By Mr. Kister: Appropriating \$60,500 for the

PUREST AND BEST. POUNDS, 20 ¢.



State Normal School; referred to ways and By Mr. Cullop: Fixing maximum rate of rail-

road fare at 2c per mile.

By Mr. Collins: Concerning civil procedure.

By Mr. Johnson: Concerning criminal pro-By Mr. Deery: For a State boller inspector and to license engineers. By Mr. Hord: To prevent opening streets or roads through cemeteries; to amend the tax law.

By Mr. McMullen: Repealing Section 2 of the
fee and salary bill; amending coroner's fees reg-

By Mr. Stakebake: To amend road laws; to amend mechanic's lien law.

By Mr. Higbee: To amend school laws by adding political enconomy as the ninth branch; also, to let legal notices to lowest bidders.

By Mr. Fippen: Defining rape and fixing penalty providing penalty for obstructing street.car alty; providing penalty for obstructing street-car By Mr. Dailey: To abolish the office of coroner by putting him on salary of \$5.

THE APPOINTING POWER.

Little Doubt Remains that It Will Go Back to the Governor.

Little or no doubt remains that the appointing power for the control of State institutions will go back to the Governor. A Democratic Senator has prepared a bill to effect this purpose and it will be introduced in two or three days.

The Democratic majority has been di vided on this subject; in fact, it has been one phase of the Cleveland-Gray factional fight, the Gray people favoring giving the power back to the Governor, while the Cleveland crowd has been against it. However, Gray kept his tingers out of the senatorial fire, and the Cleveland people are now inclined to permit Matthews to get what glory and influence he can out of the appointments. There is some sentiment in favor of providing for non-partisan boards, but it has not had a chance to grow much as yet.

To Shut Off Cowards. Mr. Ader yesterday reported to the House the joint rules, which contain nothing very startling. Mr. Lindemuth submitted a new rule for the House to the effect that no member desiring to move the previous question be permitted to preface such motion with remarks; and that any member so doing shall not be recognized by the Speaker in such motion. Referred to the committee on rules. This was intended to prevent the cowardly practice of making a bitter speech and then shutting off the possibility of reply by moving the previous question, a practice much indulged in by Hench and Fippen two years ago.

Special House Committees. At the opening of the House yesterday morning Speaker Curtis announced the following special committees, for which resolutions were adopted the day before:

Soldiers' Monument-Dailey, Cravens, Hench, Cullop, Harmon, Wilson of Dubois, Stakebake, McCorkle and Newlin.
World's Fair—Wilson of Marion, Erwin, MoMahan, Swope. Johnson of Marion, Teal, Gregg,
Lindemuth and Manwarring.

Legislative Notes.

The House yesterday ordered eight thousand copies of Governor Matthews's ad The bill legalizing the subsidy to the

Monon & Lafayette Belt road passed the House yesterday. The bill legalizing the incorporation of Hazelton, Gibson county, passed the House yesterday, and is now a law.

What the State Press Is Saying. THE total cost to the people of doorkeepers the present term of the Legislature will be \$9,455. Democracy has conscientions scruples against putting burdens on the dear people. - Brazil Enterprise.

THE employes of the Indiana House, not counting postmaster and pages, will cost \$115 yer day. The total for doorkeepers the present session will be \$9,455. Gee whiz! But then the people buy their Democracy in these degenate days .- Muncie

Times. The usual number of superfluous doorkeepers and hangers-on are provided for by the Legislature. The Democratic majority is in favor of economy when it does not effect any of the ward politicians and

heelers to whom they are under obligation. -Princeton Clarion. THE Democratic General Assembly of this State gives employment to thirty-one

Door-keepers at \$5 per day, when ten would be an ample allowance. Do the people believe that \$9,455 expended on door-keeping is not a useless extravagance in the present Legislature!-Richmond Palladium.

THE statute provides that the House shall have thirty-five employes, which include the cierks, door-keepers, pages, ouspidor-cleaners and other supernumeraries. but in disregard of law and all decency the Democratic majority added twenty-three to the list of the Republican minority. -Crawfordsville Journal.

THE DIFFERENCES ADJUSTED.

Superintendent Ramsey and Chief Ramsey Find a Way to Come to Terms.

The difference which has existed for some time between the Big Four Railroad Company and its telegraph operators was amicably, and it is hoped, permanently settled yesterday. The telegraphers' committee. with the order's chief, D. G. Ramsey, held a long conference yesterday morning with General Manager Ramsey, and the result was the acceptance of a schedule by the operators offered by the company. It was

1. Employes in the telegraph department will not be suspended or dismissed from the company's service without just cause. In case of suspension or dismissal of any employe in this department, and such person thinks the sentence unjust, he will have the right to refer his case by written statement to the superintendent or chief dispatcher. Within a reasonable time after the receipt of such statement the case will have a thorough investigation by the proper officer of this company, at which he may be present if he so desires, and may also have present any person or persons cognizant of the facts. In case the suspension or dismissal is found to be unjust, he will be reinstated and paid for the time lost. 2. All employes in the telegraph department will be regarded in the hue of promotion, advancement depending upon the faithful and

loyal discharge of duty and capacity for in-creased responsibility. Where merit is equal seniority of service will have preference. 3. At relay offices, where more than two telegraph operators are employed exclusively for telegraph service, ten hours will constitute a day's work for day operators, meal hours being so that an operator will be on duty at all times, and twelve hours will constitute a day's work for night operators; overtime to be paid pro rata.

4. At other offices where two operators are employed, twelve hours, including the meal hours, will constitute a day's work. If kept on duty by proper authority more than twelve hours, exclusively for telegraph service, operators will be paid overtime pro rata. paid overtime pro rata.

5. At offices where but one operator is em-



Successors toJ. B. McElwaine & Co. and Geo. A. Richards. WROUGHT-IRON PIPE,

GAS, STEAM AND WATER GOODS. TELEPHONE 753. 62 and 64 WEST MARYLAND ST.





COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Milwaukee Mechanics Insurance Co.

On the 31st day of December, 1892.

Located at Nos. 442 and 444 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis. CHRISTIAN PREUSSER, President. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Real estate unincumbered.

Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent, as per schedule filed, market value.

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts otherwise secured. 1,942.00 LIABILITIES. Losses adjustedland net due

The greatest amount in any one risk, \$10,000.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State:

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State:

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

I, the undersigned. Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1892, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[BEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 12th day of January, 1893.

J. O. HENDEBSON, Auditor of State.

- OF THE -

American Central Insurance Company

On the 31st day of December, 1892.

Located at No. 415 Locust street, in the city of St. Louis, Mo. GEO. T. CRAM, President. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons..... \$88,213.09 schedule filed, market value.

Loans on bends and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance. 53,500,00 Total assets..... \$1,641,100.41 Amount owing, and not due, to banks or other creditors—com. due agents.

Losses unadjusted,...

Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof...

Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks... \$18,407.92 14,273.81

I. the undersigned. Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1892, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 12th day of January. 1893.

J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE

Guarantee Company of North America

On the 31st day of December, 1892.

Home Office: Montreal, Canada. EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager. The amount of its capital paid up is.....

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY IN THE U. S. ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons..... Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of - per cent., as per schedule filed, market value.

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is 422,240.00 mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance..... Debts otherwise secured..... Debts for premiums.....

\$554,766,64 LIABILITIES. Losses unadjusted.
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof.

All other claims against the company.

Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks. \$40,261.37 Total liabilities..... \$134,743.78

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State: I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1892, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 10th day of January, 1893.

J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

work, the company reserving the right to ar range the hours at points where the service is light, so that early and late trains will receive proper attention, it being understood that in case of early or late trains or light business, the total time required on duty will not exceed twelve hours per calendar day. If operators are required to be on duty more than twelve hours per day, as above provided, over-time will be allowed pro rata, or if any operator is called for special service, after being excused by the dispatcher, he will be allowed not less than one hour and any additional overtime worked, 6. In computing overtime, except as provided in Rule 5, less than thirty minutes will not be counted; thirty-five minutes and less than sixty minutes will be counted an hour. Overtime wil not be allowed unless reported to the chief dispatcher on proper blanks, as may hereafter be provided. When the overtime is due to act of

operator, or to lack of proper effort to work off his messages, no allowance will be made. 7. Under ordinary circumstances no operator under eighteen years of age will be allowed to enter the service of the company.

8. Whenever an operator is called to attend court, or be absent on other business for the company, full time and a reasonable amount for expenses incurred will be allowed while away

from home. 9. Operators in the telegraph department leaving the service of this company will be entitled to a letter, signed by the chief dispatcher and approved by the superintendent, stating the cause of leaving. 10. Telegraph operators having grievances or complaints, either in person or through committee of operators in the employ of this com-

their complaints. 11. Individual merit and ability in a branches of the service will be encouraged. 12. Dispatchers are not considered as employes of the telegraph department, but as belonging to the superintendent's official staff.

13. These regulations and rates of pay will be

13. These regulations and rates of pay will be effective from and after Jan. 1, 1893.

The following summarizes the increase: Fifty-dollar offices raised to \$55, forty-five-dollar offices to \$50, twenty-five-dollar offices to \$50, thirty-four-dollar offices to \$55, twenty-three-dollar offices to \$55, twenty-three-dollar offices to \$25, and others in the same stay in and the County Commisoners have expressed the fear that it will be necessary to go back to coal.

SALVATION OIL is a certain cure for headache, toothache earache, etc. Only 25 cents.

ploved twelve hours will constitute a day's ratio. The increase applies to three hundred out of the five hundred offices on the system. The schedule was accepted with little or no discussion, and the committee retired. General Manager Ramsey said last night:

"I think that this will end the whole difficulty. The men appear satisfied and the company feels that it has taken the right course. It is reported that the Wabash, Pennsylvanua and Vandalia systems are all discriminating against union operators, and that they are being discharged for no other cause. The trouble which has just been

quieted here is liable to break out else-

Organization of the Boys' Home. The Boys' Home and Employment Association has received additional subscriptions which assume that it is to be a success, and that the necessary \$3,000 will be received in time to start the home some time this month. It is very much desired that all who are interested in the enterprise should attend a public meeting in the

rooms of the Y. M. C. A. this evening at 8 o'clock and hear what the institution is intended to accomplish for the ragged and friendless boys. North Winds Cause Coldness. There has been a great deal of complaint in the various offices of the court-house during the recent cold weather of the insufficient supply of gas. It has been almost